



The Union, the Constitution and the Law.
Bristol, Tenn., Sept. 15, 1865.

Robert P. Burton, Esq., at the Virginia Office, Lynchburg, is our authorized Agent for that city.

Owing to a press of job work, we have had but little time to devote to our paper this week.

A detachment of 80 men of the 1st New York Mounted Rifles, commanded by Capt. Starr, reached this place on Wednesday morning of this week, and struck camp across the line in Goodson.

Capt. Jas. Brooks, has the thanks of all hands, and the *devil*, for a watermelon which was about the size of a half-bushel measure. The Captain is a clever young gentleman—and, by the way, he is single; a fact which we wish the young ladies to make a note of.

Stockholders Meeting.—The Eighteenth Annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Va. & Tenn. Railroad Company, will be held at the office of the company in Lynchburg, on the 11th of October next.

Mail Agent Appointed.—William H. Baker has been appointed route agent between Bristol and Knoxville, at a salary of \$800 per annum.

The Abingdon Post Office has been re-opened, and W. G. M. Sandoe, appointed post-master, vice Geo. Sandoe.

The Abingdon Virginian.—We learn that arrangements are being made to resume the publication of this old and time-honored journal, which will be consummated by the time the mail facilities of the country will justify it.

Mesack Horner.—It will be seen by a communication from this gentleman, which will be found in this week's issue, that he is still alive and as ready with his pen as of yore. We trust he will find it convenient to let us hear from Bear Cove frequently.

New Advertisements.—See Medical Card of Dr. Magee and Garriger, and other notices.

We are indebted to the publishers for several copies of the "Maryland Farmer and Mechanic," a Monthly Magazine, devoted to Agriculture, Horticulture, Rural Economy and Mechanic Arts—published at Baltimore, Md., by S. S. Mills & Co., at \$1.50 per annum. It is, for the price, really a neat monthly publication, and every farmer, gardener and mechanic in the land would consult their interest by subscribing.

A resolution of thanks, passed by the Holston Presbytery at its recent session in this place, to the citizens of Bristol and Goodson, for their kindness and hospitality, was unintentionally omitted last week.

Still Progressing.—The revival at the Presbyterian Church in this place, which we noticed in our last issue, is still progressing with increased interest. We understand that from sixty to seventy conversions have taken place.

Jefferson Academy—Blountville.—We are pleased to learn that this Institution, which is under the charge of Prof. Jas. A. Rhea, is in a flourishing condition—some 48 students being in attendance at present. The next session will commence on Monday, 25th inst., when a competent assistant will be engaged, as it is the Professors intention to build up a good school in the quiet, moral town of Blountville.

Rev. George R. Barr, of Abingdon, formerly of the Abingdon "Virginian," has been appointed Assistant Assessor of the 14th Division of the 2d District of Va., including the counties of Washington and Russell.

The Nashville Episcopal Convention on the 7th inst. nominated for Bishop of the Diocese of Tennessee the Rev. Charles F. Quintard, who for two years was chaplain of the Rock City Guards, and afterward of a rebel regiment from that city. He was unanimously elected on the first ballot.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—*Executive Pardons.*—There was again a large crowd at the Executive Mansion to-day, nearly all of whom were pardon-seekers including Miles Taylor, formerly a representative in Congress from Louisiana. Some of them had been standing at the door at least five hours waiting for admission, but had not been gratified up to 3 o'clock. The President, in the interval of public business, receives a few only of the visitors. To have opened the door of his office to all comers at once, with the thermometer indicating about 90 degrees, would have exposed him to the risk of suffocation. Fifty-two pardons were yesterday granted by the President, and some of them impatiently repaired to the State department to obtain the Secretary's signature to the documents.

General Marmaduke, known as a prominent officer in the late rebellion, is the first one to avail himself of the privilege to go abroad and remain without the United States during the pleasure of the Government, and has received a passport accordingly. General Beauregard has also applied for a passport under the same official order of the Department of State, through the medium of a sympathizing lady from Alabama.

Compound Interest Notes.—The Treasury Department has printed \$36,000,000 of the 6 per cent. compound interest notes to replace those received in business transactions and cancelled. The rights to issue them for the 5 per cent interest notes is also conferred by law. By this arrangement about \$300,000 of accrued interest has been saved to the Government within the last three months. All these notes are legal tender. There is no increase of the currency, but merely the issuing of new notes for old ones at a saving to the government.

President Johnson and the South.—Address to a Southern Delegation.—WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—Today a delegation of Southerners, representing seven Southern States—Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Arkansas, Virginia and Tennessee, and numbering between fifty and sixty persons, called upon the President of the United States. The Hon. Wm. H. Macfarland, of Virginia, addressed him on behalf of the visitors.

It becomes his agreeable and pleasant duty to say, they asked to assure him of their personal regard and their faith in his purpose to administer the Government upon the highest principles of wisdom and mature statesmanship, confident that his policy would be earnestly sustained by the entire South, and that devotion to the Union and free institutions would ever characterize all their political and personal acts; and it was their purpose ever cheerfully and earnestly to support him and his administration of the General Government; and in making this pledge, as gentlemen, they had a right to demand full credence for their sincerity.

Mr. Macfarland elaborated these views, concluding with thanks to the President for his patient attention and disposition to give full faith to the sincerity of those he represented. Whatever may be said to the contrary, the purposes and object of the entire South, he felt assured, was for restoration and peace upon the basis of the Union of the States.

The President, in reply, expressed his surprise at meeting so large a number of gentlemen from the South. He had no idea that so many persons would call upon him when he consented to this interview. He could not command language sufficient to express the deep gratification he felt at the visit, and at the patriotic remarks of the speaker, who had just retired. He spoke of his antecedent position before the civil war. He had urged his Southern brethren to remain in the Union, and there to contend for their constitutional rights. He felt it was their only safety and protection. He had always been for the recognition of all the constitutional rights of the slave-owning States, and believed they could have been preserved in the Union if the issue had been made in the forum instead of the field. He himself had been a slaveholder, but he had made up his mind if the issue ever narrowed itself down to the Union and slavery, that slavery must go and the Union be saved. He had confidence in the expressions just uttered of devotion to the restoration of the Union and professions of loyalty so generally evidenced, and he was assured that the disposition was to aid in building up the waste places of the South, and restoring peace and happiness, goodwill and Union. He did not believe the sensation letter-writers and editors, who were endeavoring to create the impression that there exists in the South dissatisfaction and dissension, for the presence of so many eminent and distinguished gentlemen, representing such a large constituency, fully disproved the fact, and gave the lie to their pestilent and malignant utterances. He had confidence in the professions of the people of the South, and of their purpose to restore the Union upon the principles of the Constitution, and he hoped and believed they were ready to come up and rally around the Union, and the Constitution.

The feud existing was a family quarrel, and the ties of friendship, now it was ended, he trusted would be stronger and more enduring than ever. The mission of this great people was high and holy, and in the Union only could the purposes of its people and free government be administered.

The President referred to the existing condition of public affairs, and the gratifying and patriotic evidences presented to him of an early restoration of fraternity between the different sections of the Union, and the good to follow this peaceful state of things; and in conclusion expressed the hope that men thoroughly loyal would be elected to Congress, in order that the South might again be admitted to the councils of the nation.

The remarks of President Johnson were frequently interrupted by applause, and all seemed highly gratified by the interview.

Reduction of the Currency.—At a meeting of the New York Chamber of Commerce, on Thursday, this subject was considered. Mr. Love recommended, as a means of accomplishing the desired end, that the Government should receive one-tenth of the dues on importations in legal tender. This, he thought, would serve to bring goods down to something nearer the value of gold—"Goods," he truly says, "are now high because paper is plentiful; goods will be low, as paper is withdrawn. This method of withdrawing legal-tender, day by day, seems the best for bringing a return to specie payments and in the easiest, most gradual and most certain in its operation." A committee of five was appointed by the Chamber to consider and memorialize Congress on the subject thus presented. The Government now has an accumulation of \$15,000,000 of surplus coin.

A Good Name.—Morris Ketchum, the father of the great defaulter in New York, is reported to have said to his creditors:—"If I could have my son back, with his good name, and you were all paid in full, I would die content." Such is the last ambition of a great financier. A lifetime of activity, an ample fortune its reward; and now all would be given for a son's good name. Young men—fast young men—think of this.

In the Washington "Constitutional Union," of the 2d instant, we find the following extract from a speech of Mr. Johnson, delivered in the U. S. Senate in 1859. The abolitionist should read it with care. It will furnish them food for reflection:

"The man who deliberately and boldly asserts that Thomas Jefferson, when he penned the sentiment that all men were created equal, had the negro in his mind, is either an idiot or a knave."

President Johnson has declined to interfere with the action of the Southern bishops. He says they may unite with the Northern church or not, just as they please. The pressure of the radicals was strong; but, in reply to their remonstrances, he said the constitution gave him no power to interfere; it was silent on the subject.

A Fenian Out.—A Fenian has been arrested in Liverpool on the charge of robbery. On his person the following oath was found:

"I now, in the presence of Almighty God, solemnly swear allegiance to the Irish Republic now established, to take up arms in its defence at a moment's notice; and that I will, to the best of my power, defend its territory and independence, and will implicitly obey the commands of my superior officer. So help me God."

Internal Revenue Receipts.—The receipts of the Internal Revenue, for the week ending, Sept. 9, 1865, amounted to over \$13,000,000.

National Currency.—The amount of National Bank currency issued during the past week was \$2,494,300. The total amount in circulation is \$179,981,520.

National Banks.—There are 1,550 National Banks, doing business with an aggregate capital of \$294,771,701.

Certificates of Indebtedness.—For the week ending September 9, 1865, certificates of indebtedness amounting to \$6,064,240 were redeemed. For the same period, the amount of redeemed currency was \$6,395,920.

The Constitutional Convention of Colorado concluded its labors on the 12th ult., by the adoption of a free State Constitution. Colorado, when admitted, will complete a belt of States to the Pacific, with the exception of Utah.

From Texas.

New York, Sept. 10.—New Orleans correspondence of the 2d instant mentions the arrival at Houston of General Sheridan and staff, where he was saluted by a salute from the 4th Massachusetts battery.

Gen. Sheridan was en route for San Antonio.

Gen. Custer, with three cavalry regiments, passed through Henry's Head, fifty miles north of Houston, on the 25th of August, en route to western Texas.

The Galveston Chamber of Commerce has been reorganized.

It is stated that all the French troops have been removed from the Rio Grande and native soldiers put in their place.

ANOTHER REPORT.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 3.—The reported prevalence of the yellow fever at Galveston is denied on good authority.

Distinguished Federal officers from Mexico state that the French troops have been removed from the line of the Rio Grande, and the native soldiers have been substituted. The disposition of the French officers to give and take offence is assigned as the cause.

Baron De Bruen has been dismissed for his insulting letter to Gen. Brown.

No Confederate officers have yet been received into the Emperor's service.

Southern Emigration.—A correspondent of the New York Herald says:

"From facts coming under my own observation, there are, without doubt, upwards of fifty thousand people ready to emigrate as soon as the commissioners or agents who are now in Brazil, or on their way there, return. Should their reports be favorable, this estimate will fall short of the reality. A very prominent gentleman of Mississippi estimates the number of emigrants from that State alone at thirty thousand. Seventeen to twenty agents, from the various Southern States, sailed for Rio Janeiro on the 12th of last month, in the steamship *Montana*.

Henry S. Foote.—The "irrepressible" old man has been permitted by the Government to return home from Canada, and passed through Cincinnati recently on his way to Memphis. There is a condition annexed to the pardon which all who know Foote consider the severest kind of punishment for him. He is to keep his mouth shut upon political matters in future. This, to so great a talker, will be almost insupportable.

The Explosion on the Southwestern Tennessee Railroad.—NASHVILLE, Sept. 7.—The explosion to-day on the Northwestern railroad was a terrible affair. The train consisted of eight cars and one passenger coach. There were nearly 200 persons on the train. The two foremost contained powder shot and shell, and it is supposed that sparks from the locomotive communicated to the powder through cracks in the car, causing the explosion.

Seven persons were killed outright, and nearly all received more or less injury. The fireman was killed and the engineer badly wounded. The conductor was but slightly injured, and also Mr. Volkenburg, Assistant Superintendent of the Telegraph Company. All the cars were blown in pieces, except two in the rear. The engine was totally wrecked. The concussion was terrific, and shook the buildings in the town as if there had been an earthquake.

Permission to Organize State Troops in Mississippi.—CINCINNATI, Sept. 7.—The *Commercial* has a dispatch dated Jackson, Miss., 4th inst., saying that Gen. Sherman has issued an order, by direction of the President, enjoining upon his officers not to interfere with the organization of the State militia, ordered by Provisional Governor Sharkey. This is directly the reverse of the determination of the government upon the subject, as reported a few days since, and is accounted for in the fact that the government is looking to the gradual superseding of federal troops by State militia, in order to diminish the national expenses.

Sudden Death—Indian Treaty.—ST. LOUIS, Sept. 6.—Pierre Chouteau, Jr., for many years the head of the American Fur Company, and one of the first settlers and oldest residents of this city, died to-day.

Gen. Sashorn has made a temporary treaty of peace with the Apache, Gamauche and Kiowa Indians, and ceased hostilities against them till a permanent treaty can be arranged.

Death of Gen. Schenck.—PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 7.—The *Bulletin* has a special dispatch, dated Reading to-day, saying that Brig. Gen. Schenck, formerly of this city, and will be buried at noon on Saturday next. The General has been suffering from consumption, which was contracted whilst in the service.

PASTORAL LETTER, Adopted by the Holston Presbytery, Bristol, Tenn., Sept. 2, 1865:

DEAR BRETHREN IN CHRIST: Suffer a word of exhortation. Our lot is fallen in times of great responsibility. The command sounds unto us all with solemn emphasis, "Go work in my Vineyard to-day." The sublime Providence of God unites with the commands and promises of the Gospel in summoning us to give ourselves for faithful, laborious and self-denying work. The present condition of the Church within our bounds presents the vision of the weeping prophet when he exclaimed, "O that my head were waters and my eyes a fountain of tears that I might weep over the slain of the daughter of my people." The harvest work is great. Let us realize it, there is work for every one—for all. There must be no idlers. Remember the price of redemption. Therefore let us exhort you, that there may be no occasion for reproach, that you by word and deed exhibit that high type of loyalty to "our powers that be," which springs from loyalty to the great Head of the Church, and which should lead every one to render to Caesar the things that are Caesar's as well as to God the things which are God's—that you cultivate harmony and fraternal feelings.—Rents and divisions must be healed. All wrongs whether real or imaginary must be forgiven and forgotten. Hear the plaintive cry of Jesus as it trembles upon mountain Calvary, "Father forgive them," and then remember "if any man have not the spirit of Christ he is none of his." The cause of the crucified One demands it—the good of immortal souls require it. These things, if not corrected, will plant thorns in our dying pillows and dim the lustre of our crowns. We must live together in the church below in peace and love, or how shall we sit down together along the green banks of heaven's river, and sing the hymns of glory. Let not the world reproach us, but let us make the men of the world say "even how these Christians love one another." Let every influence be brought to bear in driving from our midst every bitter and unkind feeling. Vie with one another for the blessedness of the peace-maker.

Again, brethren, neglect not the Sabbath School which is the nursery of the church.—It demands the best talent the church can command. It is a field for the whole talent of the church. Be not content with simply gathering the children of the church. Seek out all the untaught far within the bounds of every church. Let the roads to our churches on the peaceful Sabbath morning be thronged with bright faces, hastening to the Sabbath School "like doves to their windows." By your Sabbath School make it to the children the Sabbath morning the brightest of the seven. Neglect not the Sabbath School. Also we exhort you to return to the good old Presbyterian custom of catechetical and family instruction wherever there has been a departure therefrom.

Again, brethren, let us inquire how burns the fire upon the altar of the Prayer-meeting. Is it blazing bright and high, or does it stand amid cold ashes. The Prayer-meeting is the thermometer of a church's piety. You cannot live and grow without the Prayer-meeting.—Christ when on earth honored in a peculiar manner the social prayer-meeting. It was on such an occasion that he appeared in the midst of his disciples and showed unto them his sacred hands and wounded side, and said "Peace be unto you." It was in answer to prayer offered in the prayer-meeting that the angel was sent to release Peter in prison. In the present time of trial we cannot dispense with the prayer-meeting. We urge you to meet together for prayer. If it be but two or three meet and plead the promise of God.

Again, if you have a minister to go in and out before you, and break unto you the bread of life, see that you encourage and sustain him in his labors, in every possible way. Hold up his hands that he faint not. If your church be vacant make prompt and vigorous efforts to secure the means of grace. Invite brethren to visit you and hold instrumental meetings.—You cannot live in the wilderness without the means.

Once more, let us exhort you, to fall not to sleep up your representatives to all the ecclesiastical meetings. "In the multitude of counselors there is safety." Let us on these occasions see each other face to face and cheer each others hearts, and together walk over the interests of Zion below, until we all shall meet in Mount Zion above.

Finally, brethren, knowing your tribulations we send you these words of greeting. Dark shadows have fallen across many of your households. Many of you have sat in the loneliness of bereavement. Nay we all have had our griefs. "Therefore let us comfort one another." "Weeping may endure for the night but joy cometh in the morning." "But if thou faint in the day of adversity thy strength is small." "Finally, brethren, be patient, be of good comfort, be of one mind, live in peace and the God of love and peace shall be with you." "The Grace of our Lord Jesus Christ be with you all." Amen.

J. D. TABLOCK, *Stated Clerk.*

It is stated that Sterling Price and other officers of the late Confederate army have received from the Emperor Maximilian the commission of Generals in the Mexican army. According to the St. Louis Republican, this is a mistake. Sterling Price has gone to Brazil, probably to seek a residence there.

Subscribe for the "News."